

Virginia Gazette

AND

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Proceedings of Congress, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES. WEDNESDAY, September 2.

APETITION from the citizens of Philadelphia, respecting the permanent and temporary residence of Congress, was read.

The committee to whom was re-committed the bill to relieve the inhabitants of George Town and Alexandria on the Patowmac, reported that they had not thought proper to recommend any alteration in it.

The petition of the creditors of the United States, residing in the city of Philadelphia, was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Vining then brought forward his motion, respecting the validity of the Jersey election, in a new form, viz. "Resolved, That James Schureman, Lambert Caldwell, Elias Boudinot, and Thomas Sinnickson, were duly elected and properly returned members of this house."

Mr. Sherman made a number of observations in support of the validity of the election.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) spoke on the same side. The following is the substance of his argument:

This is a subject which requires considerable attention. I confess I had doubts yesterday. I have since made up my opinion. It appears to me the matter turns on the construction of the law of New Jersey. In the first place, the law admits of a construction that the returns ought to be made and the election announced on the third of March. It admits of another construction, that the election ought not to be declared till all the returns from all the counties in the state were made. We must give the law a reasonable construction. It appears, from the preamble, that the election should be declared the third of March, because it mentions that the Constitution should begin to operate on the fourth of March, and the preamble implies that the election should be made known at that time. There is no particular time prescribed when the returns should be made; but it appears that there is a reference to the practice and usage of the state. Now by the law regulating the election of the representatives in the state legislature, there appears to be no time limited for the returns of the election. It appears also that this construction was given by the seven counties who made their returns previous to the 4th of March. It appears also that the governor had this in idea, by summoning the council. These observations were made yesterday, and they had weight in my mind.

In answer to this construction, it may be said that it is done away by the act which declares that the governor and council shall call up the votes from the whole of the returns of all the counties, and therefore the 4th of March was not the proper time, unless the returns were all then made, which it is probable was contemplated at the time of the passing of the law.

It will appear that absurdities will follow from either of the constructions. If you take the first it might so have happened that no county may have made the returns. Would it then have been required that the governor should declare the election? Or that the governor should decide on the votes of one county, if only one had returned? On the other hand, to wait till all the returns had been made, would be equally absurd, because it would be in the power of one county to defeat the election.

The question then is, whether the executive power has not a discretion, and whether it ought not to exercise that discretion to carry the law into execution. If this is admitted, another question arises, whether the executive exercised that discretion in a justifiable manner. It appears that the governor, previous to the 3d of March, summoned the council, and laid before them the returns on that day. But it seems also, that the governor thought it probable that all the returns would not then be made. As, on the 3d of March, there were only the returns of seven counties made; as it was merely matter of construction, it appears to me that the governor and council had a right to exercise their discretion, in postponing the determination for such a reasonable time as would allow the returns to be sent in; and that this is one of those cases where the executive may properly interpose its authority where the law is dubious, and yet must be carried into operation. Some latitude must be given to the executive in similar cases; were it denied, the executive authority would be almost useless. The governor, when he summoned the council, observed that the returns would probably be all made by the 3d of March, and upon that presumption did he summon them.

The next question is, whether the governor should not have protracted the determination till all the returns were made? I think not, for the reason before stated; it is sufficient if he waited a reasonable time, so that the returns might have all been made. Twelve out of thirteen were

actually made; Congress were assembling, and a very reasonable time had been allowed; the governor was then justified in announcing the election.

It may be said that this discretionary power might be abused, because the governor might watch the opportunity when his friends were highest on the list, and then close the election. True, such abuse was possible, and were it proved, would be a good ground of setting it aside; but all power is liable to abuse; the returning officers have it in their power to commit abuses at all elections, yet they must be trusted; it does not appear that the governor acted unfairly; on the contrary, he seems to have consulted the interest of his state, by sending its representatives in proper time to Congress, and at the same time receiving the suffrages of his fellow citizens, as long as was consistent with the public good.

The question being taken on Mr. Vining's motion, was carried in the affirmative.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house that he had approved and signed the bill for regulating the coasting trade and the treasury bill.

The house then took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for establishing the compensation of the members of Congress.

The first amendment was to strike out the first paragraph of the bill, and to insert instead thereof, a clause providing that the Senators and Representatives should have six dollars a day till the year 1795, when the compensation of the Senators should be seven dollars a day, and that the allowance for travel should be six dollars for every twenty miles.

Mr. Jackson opposed very warmly both the principle of the amendment, and the manner in which it was introduced.

Mr. Sedgwick also objected to the form of the amendment, but took this opportunity to press the principle of the discrimination between the pay of the members of both houses. He was supported by Mr. Ames.

Mr. Tucker reprobated the form of the amendment as indecent, since it proposed to the house a measure which it would be disgraceful in them to adopt, viz. the subjecting their successors to a discrimination and an inferiority which they would not themselves submit to.

Mr. Jackson considered the amendment as a measure of deception, to take the house in by a specious semblance in the Senators of a disregard to their personal interest.

On the other side, the argument was chiefly confined to the general principle, and the old ground was traveled over. But it seemed to be pretty generally agreed, that the amendment was improper. Several alterations, by way of amendment, were attempted to the amendment of the Senate, but the amendment itself seemed so constructed that any partial alteration appeared impossible without running into inconsistency.

The general question for concurrence was at length taken, and negatived by a large majority. The house adjourned.

TUESDAY, September 3.

The hall and galleries were exceedingly crowded, owing to the curiosity excited by the interesting subject which was made the order of the day.

The fixing on the permanent seat of the Federal Government, which has long occupied the attention of the United States, and lately agitated the legislature, was an object, which, however unimportant it might be in a national view, and in the future operations of the government, was likely in the present state of parties, and upon local, or merely federal principles, to occasion considerable divisions, and very warm debates.

After the bill for the punishment of crimes, &c. which had been sent down from the Senate, had been read, the house went into a committee of the whole according to the order of the day, to take into consideration the motion of Mr. Scott, the substance of which is as follows: Resolved, that a permanent seat for the government of the United States, ought to be fixed as near the centre of wealth, population, and extent of territory, as shall be consistent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having also a due regard to the circumstances of the western country.

Mr. Goodhue rose and observed, that the members from the eastern states had contemplated the subject of a permanent seat of the federal government with deliberation. They had turned their eyes to different parts of the country, and had at last, after a mutual and full consultation, come to an agreement, that the banks of the Susquehanna was as far south and as near the centre of population and extent of territory as was consistent with other circumstances important to this country. Had they consulted their own interests and convenience, they would have fixed upon a place more to the north and east. But as they felt disposed to be governed by principles of accommodation, they were of opinion that the banks of the Susquehanna

ought to be chosen for the permanent residence of Congress, and that till the particular place could be fixed on, and the proper buildings erected for their accommodation, the seat of Congress should continue to be at the city of New-York.

He then read a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Madison moved that the word "wealth" should be struck out. He observed that population and extent of territory were the only main principles which ought to govern. Government was intended for the equal accommodation of all ranks of citizens. They ought all to be so favoured, that they might easily transmit their grievances, and receive those blessings the government was intended to dispense. The rich were certainly not less able than the poor to resort to the government, or to establish the necessary means of securing its advantages. If there were any superior advantages to be enjoyed from the presence of the government, he rather supposed that it ought to move towards those who most wanted its protection.

The question on this motion was taken and negatived—Ayes 22—Noes 27.

The question was then taken on the original resolution of Mr. Scott, and carried—Ayes 35—Noes 14.

The general question on Mr. Goodhue's motion was not decided, but the committee reported progress, and are to sit again to-morrow.

FRIDAY, September 4.

The house being met, resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of fixing a permanent seat of government.

After a long debate on the amendment to Mr. Goodhue's motion proposed yesterday by Mr. Lee, for fixing the seat of government on the Patowmac instead of the Susquehanna, the question was taken, and there were 20 in favour of it, and 31 against, so the amendment was lost.

Mr. Madison then proposed to amend Mr. Goodhue's motion, so as to leave it discretionary, to be either on the Patowmac or Susquehanna, as shall be judged most eligible.

On this question the yeas were 20, nays 31.

A division of Mr. Goodhue's motion was called for; the first part fixing the seat of government on the east bank of the river Susquehanna, was carried, yeas 32, nays 19.

The second part, resolving that until the necessary buildings were erected at the seat of the permanent residence, Congress should remain at New-York, was carried, yeas 30, nays 21.

Mr. Fitzsimons brought forward a proposition authorizing the President to appoint commissioners to purchase ground, erect buildings, &c. and to open a loan for raising the necessary funds, to carry the foregoing into effect. This motion being laid on the table, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

SATURDAY, September 5.

In committee of the whole.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented the following resolution.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the President of the United States be authorized to appoint commissioners, to examine and report to him the most eligible situation on the east bank of the Susquehanna, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States. That the said commissioners be authorized, by and with the advice of the President, to purchase such quantity of lands as may be thought necessary and to erect thereon within two years, suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Congress, and of the officers of the United States.

That the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the commissioners so to be appointed, be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000, to be paid in years with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per ann. payable out of the duties on imports and tonnage; to be applied to the purchase of the land, and the erection of the buildings aforesaid.

And that a bill ought to pass in the present session in conformity with the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved as a substitute, a resolution similar to the following, that the President should be empowered to appoint commissioners to examine and report a proper place on the banks of the Susquehanna for a federal town, and that whenever the state of Pennsylvania should cede to the United States a certain district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, Congress would accept thereof, for the above purpose.

He found an objection to Mr. Fitzsimons's motion, on a constitutional ground. He said the expression in the constitution relating to the cession, clearly intended a cession of the soil and territory, and not to the jurisdiction only.

Mr. Hartley said the state of Pennsylvania had both by its Convention and Legislature, made a cession of the jurisdiction over any district of ten miles square, which was all the Constitution required. He inferred that the Constitution could not have intended a cession of soil, from the absurdity of the supposition. It would be an act in

the highest degree unwararable. It would be a sacrifice of private rights which no state had a right to make.

There was some further debate on this motion—in which it was observed that it was highly improper to expend the federal treasury in purchasing the territory, as there were states enough who would cede the whole without any expense to the United States. This idea was heightened by adverting to the infant weakness of our funds, and the many pressing demands for money by our public creditors. It was treated as a useless measure, and a squandering of the public revenue.

It was answered, that a large purchase would not be necessary—One barely sufficient for laying out the town, and erecting the buildings, would be all that was requisite.

Mr. Goodhue believed that if the house had agreed to go to the Potowmack, there would have been none of these constitutional difficulties started. It was well known, he said, that the gentlemen from the eastward had no desire to take up the subject. But those from the southward were sanguine in their expectations that they should get the government to the Potowmack, and were therefore for pressing the business.

Mr. Madison replied that it was true there was a proposition for postponement. But what was the extent of that postponement? Till December or January next. Was there any reason to suppose that those gentlemen who were at this day opposed to the Potowmack, would on that have changed their opinions? He saw no reason for expecting such a change. And as, in fact he found that there was a predetermined majority against the Potowmack, it was of little consequence, whether the southern states were disposed of in September or January.

Mr. Wallworth said he would make one remark about the bargaining, of which so much had been said. It was a notorious fact that the New-England members to a man, were opposed to a decision at present. They refused all bargaining, till they were assured that there was bargaining to go to the Potowmack. Why are they reproached with this? If there has been any bargaining, we were the last to come into it. We were told that we were properly, and that we should be disposed of unless we could take care of ourselves. Since we have gone so far, I hope we shall finish the business.

Mr. Jackson declared he knew nothing of the bargaining the gentlemen alluded to. He felt himself innocent of the whole of it.

Mr. Madison hoped he should be justified—He hoped every thing that came under the description of what fell from the gentleman might be reduced to writing. So far as the gentlemen from Virginia had listened to propositions, he declared they had been of a defensive nature.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) begged gentlemen to remember that all the southern members were not for bringing forward the business this session.

The first blank in Mr. Fitzsimons's motion, was then filled with THREE. The second blank, the committee could not agree upon filling, and it was left to be filled in the house. The third blank respecting the sum to defray the expenses was filled with "the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in twenty years, at an interest of five per cent."

The resolution of Mr. Fitzsimons was then agreed to. The committee rose and reported the resolutions, and the house adjourned.

LONDON, JULY 31.

IT is a fact that a gentleman of Hackney, of reputation and fortune, has just returned from Paris, who during his stay was in the midst of the troubles; and from good authority we inform our readers, he was one of those who first entered the Bastille, and with a party secured the Governor with others, after which they proceeded, and entered a dungeon of immense depth strongly secured with iron bolts and bars, where they released an English officer, said to be a Major White, who had been confined a prisoner 26 years in that dismal cell. The key of the door the above gentleman has brought home; it was shown round the coffee-room at the Antiquarian Coffee-house Thread-needle street, Wednesday afternoon, among a number of French gentlemen, who with great plaudits, exclaimed, Liberty! Liberty! Liberty!

When the prisoners were liberated from the Bastille, Major White presented a figure the most miserable. The Duke of Dorset attempted to hold a conversation with him. His Grace condescended to inform him of his situation; but when he told White that he had been in the Bastille, he contradicted him, but with expressions that carried full conviction of destroyed intellects. From exterior disease his presence was very noisome.

August 4. Dr. Smith, a Physician, and an American, who was remarkably active on the day of presenting the Edithians' Petition in eighty, has been equally alert in Paris.

The importation of French into London increases every hour, and will, in a short time, supply the vacancy of all the English. Were a native of Italy to come over to this town he might doubt whether it was Paris or London.

August 7. Yesterday morning dispatches were received from Gibraltar, brought over in the friendship cutter arrived off Plymouth. They contain an account of the arrival there of twelve ships from Newfoundland, and several from the Straights bound to London. They were to sail from thence the 26th of July.

Yesterday some dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office from Quebec, which contain an account that trade never was known to be so brisk as it was at that time; that several ships were arrived there from Newfoundland, the cargoes of which came to a good market, and sold at very high prices.

Yesterday some dispatches were received from Newfoundland, which contain an account that there were upwards of three hundred sail of ships then on the Banks, fishing, and that they sailed full of fish the 24th of June for foreign markets.

August 11. The committee of eight, who are appointed to arrange the fundamental part of the French Constitution, labour with a degree of sedulity, in proportion to the importance of their task. The following are the gentlemen appointed:

L'Arch. de Bourdeaux, M. de Lally Tollendal, Eveque d'Autun, M. le Chapelier, M. Bergasse, M. Mounier, M. L'Abbe Syeyes, M. de Clermont Tonnerre.

Two of these gentlemen, L'Abbe Syeyes, and M. Mounier, have each offered to the National Assembly a prefatory declaration. The former appears to have thought and traced his conclusions with all the vigour of an enlarged mind; the latter, though less connected, is more precise in his statements.—The one is a philosopher, the other is a politician.

The proceedings of this committee are not, at least in the present stage, to meet the eye of the public.

The National Assembly have come to fourteen resolutions, of which the following four are the most material—

The taxes to be equal.

The King to be proclaimed, throughout the whole kingdom, Defender of the Liberties of the People.

Medals to be struck in commemoration of the day of the glorious revolution.

A solemn Te Deum to be performed at the church of Notre Dame on the occasion.

The new arrangement of the French Cabinet is completely on the English model. All interior Councils are suppressed, and the Cabinet is composed avowedly of the following Ministers, who are all responsible for every measure of state

M. Neckar—Minister of the Finances, or what in England we call First Lord of the Treasury.

M. Montmorin—Secretary for the Foreign Department.

M. St. Priest—Secretary for the Home Department.

M. de la Luzerne—Minister of the Marine Department.

M. le Comte de la Tour du Pin Paulin—Minister for the War Department.

Mr. L'Archeveque de Bourdeaux—Keeper of the Seal.

M. L'Archeveque de Vienne—Minister for the Bishops and Abbots.

M. le Prince de Beauveau—To be of the Council, but with no particular Department.

The French funds have arisen; and it is reported that the French East India Company has lent money to M. Neckar.

The committee of the Hotel de Ville in Paris, has employed every means to search after, and investigate all circumstances, which can tend to throw any light on the horrid plot that was prepared against the people, and the city in particular. The utmost vigilance has therefore been observed, in finding every paper to the committee, which has been found on those persons who have been arrested in attempting to escape. The most important documents from which any thing can be drawn, were found in the portfolio of M. Berthier, and in the portmanteau of the Prince de Lambese, whose equipage was stopped, although he has himself escaped. What has been a ready discovered, is thus related to us:

"This infernal cabal (the Queen's party) did not propose to dismiss M. Neckar till the 16th of July at night, at which time the army, under Marshal Broglie, were to enter Paris, and seize on the principal posts in the city, which were to be guarded with cannon. The next morning it was to be proposed to the National Assembly, to register the King's last declaration; and in case of non-compliance, the States General were to be dismissed, and a new Assembly to be convened, to meet next November, which was to preclude a double representation of the Third Estate, viz. the latter was only to have an equal number of votes as the other two orders.

"The King's declaration was to be sent to all the Provincial Parliaments and Bailiwicks, and it was expected they would enregister it.—47 members of the National Assembly, were to be arrested; and 3 Bishops, 4 Curates, 57 Nobles, among others the Duke of Orleans, and 73 Commons, were to be proscribed.

"A subscription of 12 millions of livres was promised among a few of the Nobility and Bishops, but they expected the greatest assistance from the issuing of 100 millions of paper money, which was to be forced into circulation under a heavy penalty of refusing it. These notes were already printed off.—The Baron de Bars was to have been at the head of the finances. He had undertaken to make this paper negotiable.

"When it was hinted to one of the principal persons who advised this scheme, that it was possible the National troops would not act under such a system. "Good!" said he, "promise them but the pillage of Paris, and I'll answer for their obedience.

Such were the means intended to reduce the city of Paris, which was to have been the victim of a licentious soldiery.

M. de Calenne went over from Margate to Ostend, last week, in an open boat. He reached Ostend about nine at night, and returned before day light the next morning!

The Duke of Dorset has obtained the permission of government to return to England whenever his Grace shall think proper.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.

CAPTAIN Davison just arrived, passed through the Russian fleet off Gothenland, consisting of 21 sail of the line and 8 frigates; and on the 23d sailed by the Swedish fleet to the east of Bornholm, consisting also of 21 sail of the line and 11 forty gun frigates. He adds, that the combined Danish and Russian fleets lay at anchor off Ammah island; and that, from the disposition of the two hostile fleets, a desperate and bloody action, ere this, must have taken place.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30.

Yesterday John Jay, Esq; chief Justice of the United States, presented the following Messages, from the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives: UNITED STATES, September 29, 1789.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives. HAVING been yesterday informed by a joint committee of both Houses of Congress, that they had agreed to a recess to commence this day, and to continue until the first Monday of January next; I take

the earliest opportunity of acquainting you, that, considering how long and laborious this session has been, and the reason, which, I presume, have produced this resolution, it does not appear to me expedient to recommend any measures to their consideration at present.

G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, September 29, 1789.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

His most Christian Majesty, by a letter dated the 27th June last, addressed to the President and Members of the General Congress of the United States of North-America, announces the much lamented death of his son the Dauphin.

The generous conduct of the French Monarch and nation towards this country, renders every event that may affect his or their prosperity interesting to us, and I shall take care to assure him of the sympathy with which the United States participate in the affliction which a loss so much to be regretted must have occasioned both to him and to them.

G. WASHINGTON.

Yesterday ended the first session of the Congress of the United States. They adjourned to meet in the city of New-York on the first Monday of January, 1790.

HERTFORD, (Con.) Sept. 14.

LAST week was cast, by Messrs. Doolittle and Good-year, at their Bell-foundry in this city, a Bell for the town of West-Springfield, which is allowed, by those who are judges, to be equal in goodness to any of its kind ever cast.

The 15th instant, the wife of Mr. Jacob Reffigue, of Ridgefield, was safely delivered of three children, two sons and a daughter, who with the mother, are likely to do well.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 28.

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace, to a gentleman in New-York, dated July 30.

NO doubt but you will be pleased with some particulars of the affairs in France, in the recital of which, I will use as much brevity as the importance of the subject will admit. After many fruitless debates between the orders of the Nobility, Clergy, and the Tiers Etat, the two first have been forced to unite at last with the latter, and to form together the Chambre Nationale. Whether they did unite heartily, you may judge from the following particulars.

"The two first orders had shown much firmness, so that they at last had brought the King to the violent resolution of calling to his aid an army of the foreign troops in the pay of France (if which there are too many) to supply the King's guards, and other troops, who had refused to fire on the people when ordered by the Comte d'Artois, (strange to believe) the Queen, and others. This army, to the amount of 60,000, encamped near Paris. The citizens, disgusted at such a sight, and hearing that Mr. Neckar was dismissed, began to assemble, and walk through the streets, when a discovery, the most diabolical ever cited in the annals of history, brought them at once to the brave resolution of arming themselves. They marched to the arsenal, which they broke open, and by this means were armed, to the number of 300,000 men, in an instant. They attacked the Bastille, and in less than four hours they carried by storm that too famous fortress, in which many of the Nobility had taken refuge. There were 300 cannon in that dungeon, besides a quantity of ammunition and money—in short, the people, not satisfied with having carried it, have been for a fortnight busy in leveling that horrid place, so that there is not a stone left one upon another. The people, after that exploit, were marching towards Versailles, and the camp, when the King thought proper to give orders for the army to retreat; and, with an uncommon resolution, without guards, accompanied only by two gentlemen, came to Paris to acquaint the people with the orders he had given for the retreat of the army. In the storming the Bastille, the Governor, the door-keeper, and two or three others, were massacred. M. Foulon, Intendant has been kept three days with no other food but poppy before him, and afterwards was hanged by the poppy lace, at one of the cords which suspended the reverbere (lights) in the streets.

"The particularity of the day, but before M. Foulon, comes from an answer he had made a few days since. Being told the people had no bread, he replied, "let them eat hay." He is the same who proposed to emit 100 millions, tournois, in paper money. The Lieutenant of Police, of Paris, has been hanged; as well as Madame de Polignac's Chamber-Maid, the Queen's favorite. (The Comte d'Artois, M. de Polignac, and hundreds more, have fled. All the country is in arms, the people having broke open all the arsenals in the kingdom. We are here under military duty, wearing the cockade of union—white, rose and blue. Unwilling to suffer any troops in the town, we have done more—we have fired from the battlements upon a small vessel bringing some artificers. We will not suffer any soldiers.

OCTOBER 3. Extract of a letter from Providence, Rhode-I., and Sept. 21, 1789.

"Our Assembly has just recessed, and addressed Congress, offering to join the eleven Confederate States, provided they will make such alterations as they (our Assembly) may judge most proper—otherwise we shall look elsewhere for protection and alliance.—Paper yet a tender eighteen for one."

OCTOBER 6.

Extract of a letter, dated Dominica, Sept. 6, 1789.

"This day week the most diabolical design that ever was formed, was discovered in Martinic.—It was an insurrection of the negroes, who were that night to have set fire to the large and beautiful town of St. Pierre; while the white people were all in confusion, and striving to escape the flames, they were to be butchered indiscriminately—man, woman, and child. The combustibles were laid in upwards of 100 houses, (consisting of hemp dipt in turpentine.) The plot was not discovered till 3 o'clock in the evening, when a negro belonging to an old lady, rung with remorse on thinking

MORRIS HAMILTON.

POET'S CORNER.

The Lovesick Shepherd.

YOUNG Colin was gay as a shepherd could be,
No cares had unsettled his rest,
Till Love interfer'd with his pastoral glee,
And flyly invaded his breast.

His hook and the charge of his flocks he resign'd,
Neglected his pipe and his song;
The sports of the nymphs and the swains he declin'd,
And pensively pac'd it along.

Ah! what should he do? To what refuge repair?
To seek the lost peace of his mind;
Tho' patience and time seem'd to promise him fair,
A cure in new objects to find.

The streams in meandering murmurs deny'd
To give to his anguish relief;
And the gliding creation, who people the tide,
Were mute as unfeeling his grief.

And next, in the woody recesses, he found
Devices of love on the trees;
Love warbl'd in songs on the boughs all around,
To Zephyrs who danc'd in the breeze.

The birds in full matins give early delight,
Or incessantly chaunted the day;
While the vespers were sung by the birds of the night,
And all but poor Colin were gay.

At length the gay city of famous report,
Allur'd him in fancy to try,
What the circles of pleasure or crowded resort,
The court or the play could supply.

But love he soon found was a courtier, well known
To the belles and the beaux of the land,
With virtue and beauty attended the throne,
And shar'd in the Royal command.

The play in each scene gave his passion fresh smart,
'Twas the chit chat of courtship refin'd;
And the love-tale still deeper affected his heart,
The tale to his own was inclin'd.

Nor cou'd the melodious languishing strain
Of music his passion remove,
Since music itself, as the poet says plain,
Itself is the food of true love.

Heart sick of pursuit, of his cries and woes,
He resolv'd to return to the plain,
To seek for content in the lap of repose,
But never to ramble again.

And soon with Pastora the shepherd was blest,
The innocent cause of his flame,
While love on each side from a troublesome guest,
A pleasing companion became.

MAN in the IRON MASK.

AS the mysterious history of this extraordinary personage of the last century, will probably be unfolded with the other secrets of the Bastille, we shall prepare the minds of our readers for the discovery, by a relation of every circumstance that has hitherto been publicly known concerning him.

Soon after the death of Cardinal Mazarin, which was in the year 1661, an unknown prisoner, young, of a graceful figure, and majestic appearance, was brought with great secrecy to the Castle of St. Margaret in the Island of Providence. This person wore an iron mask, the lower part of which was rendered commodious by steel springs; and it was generally understood that any discovery of himself would be followed by immediate death.—In this castle he remained until a Monsieur de St. Mars, an officer of approved merit, and tried fidelity, was made Governor of the Bastille, in the year 1690, who was sent to fetch him to that prison.

Before he left the island, the Marquis de Louvois Prime Minister of France, went to see him, and during his visit, never sat down in the presence of the prisoner.

When he became an inhabitant of the Bastille, he continued to be treated with the utmost respect, and with all the magnificence the circumstances of the place would admit; the Governor himself, in general, waited upon him, and always stood uncovered before him. Whatever he expressed a wish to have, was procured for him, and his predominant taste seemed to be for rich laces, and fine linen. His guitar, on which he performed in a very masterly manner, was an occasional amusement.

An old physician, who used to attend him, and who had seen the lower part of his face, in examining his tongue, described his complexion as being very dark and his person as most elegantly formed. His manners were extremely engaging, the tone of his voice uncommonly pleasing, and no part of his conduct in these medical interviews, appeared to denote the least symptoms of a discontented mind. He died in the year 1704, and was buried at night, in the parish of St. Paul.

This prisoner was always served in plate, and he once took an opportunity to write some lines on a small silver dish with his fork, and to throw it from the window of his chamber. A fisherman found the plate, and brought it to the Governor, who, on seeing the inscription, detained the man till he was convinced that he could not read, and that no other person had seen the plate.

Monsieur de Chamillard was the last person who knew any thing of that secret. The Marshal de Feulade, who was his son in law, conjured him in the most earnest manner, when he lay on his death-bed, to unfold to him the history of the man in the Iron Mask. Chamillard answered, that it was a secret of State, and he had sworn never to reveal it. All these circumstances were supported in the most authentic manner at the time; but here the matter rested and will forever rest, unless any documents should be discovered in the archives of the Bastille, which may unveil this hitherto profound secret.

It should also be observed, that at the period when this extraordinary prisoner employed the curiosity of France, it could not be discovered that any person of consequence was missing in any part of Europe.

RINGWORMS.

This is a cutaneous distemper very common among the Europeans in Bengal, as well as among the natives; and as the disorder is very prevalent in this country also, we present to our readers with the following extract, containing a remedy for so distressing a complaint, which has hitherto frequently baffled the first medical abilities.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the Faculty at Fort St. George, to Doctor B. of the Bengal establishment.

"SIR PAUL JODDRELL, from his skill in Botany, has made a discovery which is likely to prove of the greatest importance to the health and ease of Europeans in India; and will tend to the extirpation of that cruel and most tormenting of all maladies, the Ringworms, and the remedy is as simple as it is efficacious. It consists in nothing more than a frequent embrocation, or friction of the parts where the eruption prevails, with common mushroom ketchup. This remedy, simple as it appears, has never been known to fail in removing the Ringworms. Itch, or any other cutaneous eruption, after every other nostrum has failed.

"Sir Paul accounts for the efficacy of this Vegetable Curative, in the known noxious property of the mushroom to all animalcula. The solution or essence of this Fungus is proved by this discovery, to bear such enmity to the minute insect which is the occult cause of this disorder, that it immediately perforates the cuticle, and totally exterminates the infection. The experiment is easy and a trial is recommended to those afflicted with Ringworms, tetter, or eruptions of any kind."

From the New-York JOURNAL of THURSDAY last.

THE following motion made on Monday, in the House of Representatives of the United States, which is supposed to respect Francis Childs, printer of the Daily Advertiser, John Fenn, printer of the Gazette of the United States, and Thomas Lloyd, editor of the Congressional Register, was laid on the table for the consideration of the members.

RESOLVED, That the several persons who have published the debates of this House, in the Congressional Register, and in the newspapers of this city, have misrepresented those debates, in the most glaring deviation from the truth—Often distorting the arguments of members from the true meaning—imputing to some gentlemen's arguments, contradictory or foreign to the subject, and which were never advanced—to others, remarks and observations never made—and in a great many instances, mutilating, and not unfrequently suppressing whole arguments upon subjects of great moment—and thus throwing over the whole proceedings a thick veil of misrepresentation and error—which being done within the House, at the very foot of the Speaker's chair, gives a sanction and authenticity to those publications; that reflect upon the House a ridicule and absurdity highly injurious to its privileges and dignity.

RESOLVED, That to misrepresent the debates of the House, whether it arises from incapacity, inattention, or partiality, has a mischievous tendency to infringe the freedom of debate—to establish a corrupt system for deceiving the people—and that this House should no longer give sanction to it.

LETTER of the Marquis de FAYETTE to the PRESIDENTS of the DISTRICTS of PARIS.

"GENTLEMEN,
"I TRUST ere long, that proper arrangements will be made to define the distinct provinces of the civil and military power—arrangements that will clearly mark out their separate functions and officers, so as to procure the confidence and reliance of each respective party. But your civil regulations do not keep pace with ours—and from them should originate every authority.—Permit me to look forward to a speedy and happy moment, when every article shall be adjusted—and when confusion shall give way to order—when the citizen and the soldier shall know, and each perform his duty.

"The Mayor, as first Magistrate, and your proper Representatives, will order and see executed, the civil rights of the State.

"To guard the capital—to execute decrees of your Representatives—to obey you while living—to die, if necessary, in your defence—these are the duties of the military, whom I have the honour to command.

(Signed)
"LE MARQUIS DE FAYETTE,
"Commandant General."

PETERSBURGH, July 3.

THE Supplement of our Gazette of to-day gives a particular account of the taking of St. Michel, by which it appears that they found in the magazines, which the Swedes had established there, a considerable quantity of provision as well as arms and ammunition. We have taken one standard and two pair of colours, and made prisoners two majors five inferior officers, two surgeons, and above an hundred private soldiers who report that the body of the enemy stationed at St. Michael consisted of three thousand men. One major, and thirty seven soldiers of our troops, whom we believed were either killed or taken prisoners by the enemy in the first action, have rejoined us, having been only dispersed. The Swedes left 400 men dead on the spot, besides those who perished in attempting to escape by water and others who were killed by our chafeurs in the forest where they endeavoured to save themselves. Our loss consists of five killed, and thirty wounded. The communication of the corps of Savolax with the grand army of Sweden is entirely cut off. After General Michelson had obtained the victory at St. Michels, he continued his rout towards Jokus, from whence the enemy were obliged to retire with the loss of many men killed, and nine made prisoners by us.

WORCESTER, (Mass.) Sept. 17.

THE following extraordinary occurrence which happened at Princetown, may be a caution to people against giving improper things to small children to divert them.—A child of Lieutenant John Russell of that town, about 3 years old, at play with a little brother of 7 months old, among other play things gave it a broad nail, two inches and an half in length, with a head of a common size, somewhat crooked at the root, which the child swallowed on the 14th day of August last; and on the 19th day, Mrs Russell, when clousing the child, discovered the head of the nail from the child's body, which she immediately extracted. It is supposed the nail continued in the stomach of the child 11 days, which its frequent peking during that time indicated, which then ceased; and its passage through the intestines was 4 days, which caused a severe diarrhoea, hemorrhage, inflammation, and convulsive symptoms.

A stolen Horse recovered.

THE subscriber on the 26th inst. (Sept. 10) apprehended a negro fellow in the upper end of Goochland county, in possession of a likely bay HORSE, 8 years old, branded on the near butt cheek T and is about 14 hands and a half high. The negro has since made his escape, and left behind him a coarse blue broad-cloth coat, and a duffel one, also several other articles of cloathing. Any person proving his property may have by it applying to HOWELL LEWIS, Goochland, September 28. 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail in the city of Williamsburg, the first day of August, 1789, a negro man by the name of PETER, who says he belongs to Thomas Johnson, of Louisa county, and formerly belonged to John Bufwell of said county, he is a tall fellow about 30 years of age, of a tawney complexion, he has lost his toes, and been shot in one of his knees, which deprives him of the use of it in some measure: The owner is desired to prove his property by charges, and take him away. JOHN CRUMP, jailor.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in the upper end of Chesterfield county, a bay MARE, 4 feet 7 inches high, 10 years old; neither docked nor branded; both hind feet white, some saddle spots and white hairs in her mane and tail, lame in her fore leg, a large star in her forehead, and a small sup on her nose. Appraised to \$1. JOHN GOODE, Junr.

County Court Clerks, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS, And others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE By the PRINTER, heretof, viz.

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PETITION & SUMMONS. EXECUTIONS. SUBPOENAS. EXECUTIONS BONDS. WRITS. ADMINISTRATORS OATHS. ATTACHMENTS. ORPHANS OATHS.

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EXECUTIONS BONDS, of APPEARANCE ditto. Four kinds. PRISON BOND ditto.

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Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS

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ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

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